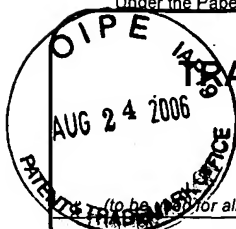


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Application Number	10/821,741
Filing Date	April 9, 2004
First Named Inventor	Werner Stuffle et al.
Art Unit	2875
Examiner Name	William J. Carter
Attorney Docket Number	SCH-00086

ENCLOSURES (Check all that apply)

<input type="checkbox"/> Fee Transmittal Form <input type="checkbox"/> Fee Attached <input type="checkbox"/> Amendment/Reply <input type="checkbox"/> After Final <input type="checkbox"/> Affidavits/declaration(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Extension of Time Request <input type="checkbox"/> Express Abandonment Request <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement <input type="checkbox"/> Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application <input type="checkbox"/> Reply to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing(s) <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing-related Papers <input type="checkbox"/> Petition <input type="checkbox"/> Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application <input type="checkbox"/> Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address <input type="checkbox"/> Terminal Disclaimer <input type="checkbox"/> Request for Refund <input type="checkbox"/> CD, Number of CD(s) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Table on CD	<input type="checkbox"/> After Allowance Communication to TC <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Appeal Communication to TC (Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief) <input type="checkbox"/> Proprietary Information <input type="checkbox"/> Status Letter <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other Enclosure(s) (please identify below): Return postcard.
Remarks Applicant believes no fee to be due for the attached filing, however, should additional fees be due in order to prevent the abandonment of this application, please consider this as authorization to charge Deposit Account No. 501612 (Warn, Hoffmann, Miller & LaLone, P.C.) for any such fees due. A duplicate copy of this document is enclosed for this purpose.		

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm Name	Warn, Hoffmann, Miller & LaLone, P.C.		
Signature			
Printed name	Philip R. Warn		
Date	August 22, 2006	Reg. No.	32775

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PATENT

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application No. 10/821,741
Filing Date: April 9, 2004
Applicant: Werner Stuffle
Group Art Unit: 2875
Examiner: William J. Carter
Title: LOUDSPEAKER UNIT WITH SOURCE OF LIGHT
Attorney Docket: SCH-00086

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

RESPONSE TO COMMUNICATION

Sir or Madam:

This is in response to the Examiner's Communication mailed on August 1, 2006, to which a response is due on August 22, 2006. Applicant has reviewed the communication and respectfully submits an Appeal Brief according to the Examiner's suggestions. The Appeal Brief is now in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 (C)(1).

Respectfully submitted,

WARN, HOFFMANN, MILLER & LALONE, P.C.
Attorneys for Applicant(s)

Dated: August 22, 2006

By: 

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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Application No. 10/821,741
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APPEAL BRIEF

Sir or Madam:

This is an Appeal Brief in response to the Examiner's Communication mailed on August 1, 2006, which is due on August 22, 2006. Any needed extension of time is hereby requested with the filing of this document.

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Items in Appendix

Claims Appendix	Pending claims of the application.
Evidence Appendix	NONE
Related Proceedings Appendix	NONE

Table of Authorities

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<i>In re Zirko</i> 111 F. 3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997)	10, 1, 15, 18

Real Party in Interest

The Real Party in Interest is Reitter & Schefenacker Sound GMBH a German corporation, having a place of business at, Wolf-Hirth-Strasse 9, Esslingen, Germany, D-73730 is the Assignee of Record, at Reel 015613/0352.

Related Appeals and Interferences

There are no related Appeals or Interferences in the subject application.

Status of Claims

In response to the Appellants response to Office Action mailed December 22, 2005, claims 1-10 are pending and now currently the subject of this Appeal.

Status of Amendments

The response to Office Action dated February 22, 2006 submitted amendments to the claims in order to overcome claim objections to claim 1 of the application. More specifically claim 1 was amended at line 5 to change the word "the" in front of "diaphragm" to recite "a diaphragm". Additionally, at line 5 of claim 1 the word "the" in front of "direct-current network" to recite "a direct-current network". The claim amendments were entered as indicated in the Advisory Action mailed on March 10, 2006.

Summary of the Claimed Subject Matter

A speaker unit (10) for use in a motor vehicle having at least one speaker (11) which has a chassis (13). ¶ [0019]; Figs. 1-6. At least one light source (21) installed in the chassis (13) of the speaker (11). ¶ [0008]; Fig. 1. The light source (21) is located outside of a diaphragm (16) and is electrically connected to a direct-current network on board the motor vehicle. *Id.*

The light source (21) can be screwed into the chassis (13) or it may be soldered into the chassis (13). ¶ [0020]. Speaker unit (10) can also comprise a single electrical intersection with the vehicle circuit.

The light source (21) can be arranged in parallel to the axis (15) of the speaker (11). See Figs. 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6. Or the light source (21) may be arranged perpendicular to the axis (15) of the speaker (11). ¶ [0031]; Fig. 4.

The light source (21) can also be followed by dispersion disk (18). ¶ [0033]; Fig. 6. The light source (21) can also be a light emitting diode. ¶ [0020]. The light emitting diode and a light transmissive material (18) can form a single component. ¶ [0033]; Fig. 6. The speaker unit (10) can also comprise a light transmissive material (18) adjacent the light emitting diode (21) for allowing light to be dispersed into the interior of the vehicle. ¶ [0038].

Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

1. Whether the combination of U.S. Patent No. 6, 545,418 to Kolpasky in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes to render claims 1 and 4-10 obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

2. Whether the combination of U.S. Patent No. 6,454,418 to Kolpasky in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,964,519 to Chun-Ying render claim 2 obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

3. Whether the combination of U.S. Patent No. 6,454,418 to Kolpasky in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,283,414 to Quinones render claim 3 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

Arguments

Whether Claims 1 and 4-10 are rendered Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 1 and 4-10 were rejected under 35 USC §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6, 545,418 to Kolpasky hereafter (Kolpasky '418) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes (hereafter Barnes '869). Claims 1 and 4-10 contain the limitation of "...at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm..." See claim 1 from which claims 4-10 depend. Applicant maintains that the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 does not teach or suggest this limitation.

The Final Office Action indicated that Kolpasky '418 taught all of the elements of claim 1 except for "...at least one light source installed outside of the diaphragm." Final Office Action page 2. The Office Action then indicated that "Barnes, drawn to light attachment to speakers, teaches at least one light source (18) installed outside of the diaphragm (Fig. 2). It would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at

the time of the invention, to use the light configuration of Barnes '869 in the speaker of Kolpasky '418, in order to achieve the best possible lighting for intended surface (abstract)." Final Office Action pages 2-3.

Applicant maintains that the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 does not teach or suggest at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm as required by claims 1 and 4-10 of the present application. In order for the proposed combination of references to render the claim of an application obvious a prima facie case of obviousness must be set forth. In other words, the standard of obviousness is that there must be some suggestion, either in the reference or in the relevant art, of how to modify what is disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. In addition, "[s]omething in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability and, thus, the obviousness of making" the modification to the art suggested by the Examiner. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988). Although the Examiner may suggest the teachings of a primary reference could be modified to arrive at the claimed subject matter, the modification is not obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of such modification. *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir.1989). There must be a teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). If the prior art fails to provide this necessary teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the Examiner's suggested modification, the rejection based upon this suggested modification is error

and must be reversed. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Kolpasky '418 teaches or suggests an illuminating speaker assembly. See Kolpasky '418 Abstract. There is nothing in the specification or drawings of Kolpasky '418 which teach or suggest at least one speaker in a chassis, nor does Kolpasky '418 teach or suggest a diaphragm member. Instead the specification of Kolpasky '418 teaches a housing (14) of an illuminating speaker assembly (12), however, there is no discussion nor are there any structures in the figures which show where the sound is generated from. Therefore, Kolpasky '418 does not teach or suggest a speaker unit or a diaphragm for a speaker unit. Barnes '869 also fails to teach or suggest "at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of the diaphragm..." as requested by claims 1 and 4-10 of the present application. Barnes '869 teaches an apparatus that integrates pedal and foot well lighting in a vehicle with a speaker grille. See Barnes '869 Abstract. Barnes '869 states "[m]embers 30, 32 are arranged so as to be longitudinally parallel to the path of the acoustic energy generated by the audio device." Col. 3, lines 49-51. The specification of Barnes '869 also states "[d]iodes 52 are connected to one another by a porous metal plate or slotted wiring 54 to allow a maximum amount of sound to be transmitted from the audio device through device 18." Col. 4, lines 60-65. Barnes '869 does not teach a diaphragm structure. Furthermore, Barnes '869 teaches sound being transmitted through the light emitting device (18). This suggests that the light emitting device (18) is not outside of the diaphragm, which is required by rejected claims 1 and 4-10.

For all of the above reasons Applicant argues that there is no teaching in the proposed combination of references that would even suggest modifying them to arrive at the combination of elements contained in the present application. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988). Clearly there must be some sort of teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant can only conclude that the Examiner has impermissibly used hindsight to argue that "...at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm..." as recited by rejected claims 1 and 4-10, is taught or suggested by the proposed combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869. Clearly the Examiner has impermissibly used "hindsight" and used the Applicant's teaching as a blueprint to hunt through the prior art for the claimed element and to combine them as claimed. *In re Zirko* 111 F. 3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997). For all of the above reasons Applicant requests removal of the rejection of claims 1 and 4-10 as being rendered obvious by the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869.

In further regard to claim 5 Applicant further argues that both Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 fail to teach or suggest a light source being arranged parallel to the axis of the speaker. See claim 5 of the present application. The specification and drawings of Kolpasky '418 do not show where the speaker is located, therefore, it is impossible to know whether or not the light source is arranged parallel to its axis. Barnes '869 does not fill the void left by Kolpasky '418. Fig. 3 of Barnes '869 shows the light source being at a downward angle with respect to the lens (48). This suggests that

the light source is not parallel to the axis of the speaker. Therefore Kolpasky '418 in view Barnes '869 fail to teach or suggest a limitation set forth in claim 5 of the present application.

In further regard to claim 6 of the present applicant points out that claim 6 contains the limitation of the light source being arranged perpendicular to said axis of the speaker. Kolpasky '418 cannot teach or suggest the light source being arranged perpendicular to the axis of the speaker since Kolpasky '418 does not show the location of the speaker in the drawings or in the specification. Fig. 2 of Barnes '869 shows the light source being located at what appears to be an angle with respect to the axis of the speaker and therefore does not teach or suggest arranging the light source perpendicular to the axis. Therefore, the limitations of claim 6 are not taught or suggested by Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes. Clearly the Examiner has once again impermissibly used "hindsight" by using the Applicant's teaching as a blueprint to hunt through the prior art for the claimed elements and to combine them as claimed. In *re In re Zirko* 111 F.3d 887, 42 USPQ 2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Removal of the rejection and allowance of claim 6 is respectfully requested.

Whether Claim 2 is rendered Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,454,418 to Kolpasky (hereafter Kolpasky '418) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes (hereafter Barnes '869) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,964,519 to Chun-Ying (hereafter Chun-Ying '519) render claim 2 obvious under 35

U.S.C. § 103(a). Claim 2 contains the limitation of “at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker **outside of the diaphragm.**” [emphasis added].

The Final Office Action indicated that Kolpasky '418 taught all of the elements of claim 2 except for “...at least one light source installed outside of the diaphragm.” Final Office Action page 2. The Office Action then indicated that “Barnes, drawn to light attachment to speakers, teaches at least one light source (18) installed outside of the diaphragm (Fig. 2). It would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the light configuration of Barnes '869 in the speaker of Kolpasky '418, in order to achieve the best possible lighting for intended surface (abstract).” Final Office Action pages 2-3. Furthermore the Final Office Action relied upon Chun-Ying '519 to teach “...the use of a light (5) that is screwably secured in a light holder (Column 2, lines 45-46).”

Applicant maintains that the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 and further in view of Chun-Ying '519 does not teach or suggest at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm as required by claim 2 of the present application. In order for the proposed combination of references to render the claim of an application obvious a prima facie case of obviousness must be set forth. In other words, the standard of obviousness is that there must be some suggestion, either in the reference or in the relevant art, of how to modify what is disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. In addition, “[s]omething in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability and, thus, the obviousness of making” the modification to the art suggested by the Examiner. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied,

488 U.S. 825 (1988). Although the Examiner may suggest the teachings of a primary reference could be modified to arrive at the claimed subject matter, the modification is not obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of such modification. *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir.1989). There must be a teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). If the prior art fails to provide this necessary teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the Examiner's suggested modification, the rejection based upon this suggested modification is error and must be reversed. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Kolpasky '418 teaches or suggests an illuminating speaker assembly. See Kolpasky '418 Abstract. There is nothing in the specification or drawings of Kolpasky '418 which teach or suggest at least one speaker in a chassis, nor does Kolpasky '418 teach or suggest a diaphragm member. Instead the specification of Kolpasky '418 teaches a housing (14) of an illuminating speaker assembly (12). There is no discussion nor are there any structures in the figures which show where the sound is generated from. Therefore, Kolpasky '418 does not teach or suggest a speaker unit or a diaphragm for a speaker unit. Barnes '869 also fails to teach or suggest "at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of the diaphragm..." as presented in claim 2 of the present application. Barnes '869 teaches an apparatus that integrates pedal and foot well lighting in a vehicle with a speaker grille. See Barnes '869 Abstract. Barnes '869 states "[m]embers 30, 32 are arranged so as to be longitudinally parallel to the path of the acoustic energy generated by the audio device." Col. 3, lines

49-51. The specification of Barnes '869 also states "[d]iodes 52 are connected to one another by a porous metal plate or slotted wiring 54 to allow a maximum amount of sound to be transmitted from the audio device through device 18." Col. 4, lines 60-65. Barnes '869 does not teach a diaphragm structure, however, it does teach sound being transmitted through the light emitting device (18). This suggests that the light emitting device (18) is not outside of the diaphragm, which is required by rejected claim 2. Lastly Chun-Ying '519 shows a reading lamp assembly that has a lamp on an arm extending from a base, a speaker in the base and a fragrance holder in the base. There is nothing in the specification or drawings of Chun-Ying '519 that teach or suggest using the reading lamp assembly in a motor vehicle, nor do the specification or drawings teach or suggest "at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of the diaphragm" as required by claim 2 of the present application.

For all of the above reasons Applicant argues that there is no teaching in the proposed combination of references that would even suggest modifying them to arrive at the combination of elements contained in the present application. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988). Clearly there must be some sort of teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant can only conclude that the Examiner has impermissibly used hindsight to argue that "...at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm..." as recited by rejected claim 2, is taught or suggested by the proposed combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 and further in view of Chun-Ying '519. Clearly the Examiner

has impermissibly used “hindsight” and used the Applicant’s teaching as a blueprint to hunt through the prior art for the claimed element and to combine them as claimed. In re Zirko 111 F. 3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997). For all of the above reasons Applicant requests removal of the rejection of claim 2 as being rendered obvious by the combination of Kolpasky ‘418 in view of Barnes ‘869 and further in view of Chun-Ying ‘519.

Whether Claim 3 is rendered Obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,454,418 to Kolpasky (hereafter Kolpasky ‘418) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,158,869 to Barnes (hereafter Barnes “869) and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,283,414 to Quinones (hereafter Quinones ‘414) render claim 3 obvious under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Claim 3 contains the limitation of “at least one light source being installed on the chassis of a speaker **outside of a diaphragm...**” See claim 1 from which claim 3 depends; [emphasis added].

The Final Office Action indicated that Kolpasky ‘418 taught all of the elements of claim 3 except for “...at least one light source installed outside of the diaphragm.” Final Office Action page 2. The Office Action then indicated that “Barnes, drawn to light attachment to speakers, teaches at least one light source (18) installed outside of the diaphragm (Fig. 2). It would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to use the light configuration of Barnes ‘869 in the speaker of Kolpasky ‘418, in order to achieve the best possible lighting for intended surface (abstract).” Final Office Action pages 2-3. Furthermore the Final Office Action relied

upon Quinones '414 to teach "...the use of soldering to attach small lights (column 8, lines 17.20)."

Applicant maintains that the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 and further in view of Quinones '414 does not teach or suggest at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm as required by claim 3 of the present application. In order for the proposed combination of references to render the claim of an application obvious a prima facie case of obviousness must be set forth. In other words, the standard of obviousness is that there must be some suggestion, either in the reference or in the relevant art, of how to modify what is disclosed to arrive at the claimed invention. In addition, "[s]omething in the prior art as a whole must suggest the desirability and, thus, the obviousness of making" the modification to the art suggested by the Examiner. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988). Although the Examiner may suggest the teachings of a primary reference could be modified to arrive at the claimed subject matter, the modification is not obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of such modification. *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir.1989). There must be a teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). If the prior art fails to provide this necessary teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the Examiner's suggested modification, the rejection based upon this suggested modification is error and must be reversed. *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

Kolpasky '418 teaches or suggests an illuminating speaker assembly. See Kolpasky '418 Abstract. There is nothing in the specification or drawings of Kolpasky '418 which teach or suggest at least one speaker in a chassis, nor does Kolpasky '418 teach or suggest a diaphragm member. Instead the specification of Kolpasky '418 teaches a housing (14) of an illuminating speaker assembly (12), however, there is no discussion nor are there any structures in the figures which show where the sound is generated from. Therefore, Kolpasky '418 does not teach or suggest a speaker unit or a diaphragm for a speaker unit. Barnes '869 also fails to teach or suggest "at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of the diaphragm..." as presented in claim 3 of the present application. Barnes '869 teaches an apparatus that integrates pedal and foot well lighting in a vehicle with a speaker grille. See Barnes '869 Abstract. Barnes '869 states "[m]embers 30, 32 are arranged so as to be longitudinally parallel to the path of the acoustic energy generated by the audio device." Col. 3, lines 49-51. The specification of Barnes '869 also states "[d]iodes 52 are connected to one another by a porous metal plate or slotted wiring 54 to allow a maximum amount of sound to be transmitted from the audio device through device 18." Col. 4, lines 60-65. Barnes '869 does not teach a diaphragm structure, however, it does teach sound being transmitted through the light emitting device (18). This suggests that the light emitting device (18) is not outside of the diaphragm, which is required by rejected claim 2. Lastly Quinones '414 teaches or suggests an illuminated kite that includes a member of light sources extending along the surface. The illuminated kite of Quinones '414 does not teach or suggest a speaker much less a diaphragm to which a light is mounted outside of. Therefore, the proposed combination of Kolpasky in view of Barnes '869

and then further in view of Quinones '414 does not teach or suggest all of the limitations of claim 3.

For all of the above reasons Applicant argues that there is no teaching in the proposed combination of references that would even suggest modifying them to arrive at the combination of elements contained in the present application. *Uniroyal, Inc. v. Rudkin-Wiley Corp.*, 837 F.2d 1044, 1051, 5 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1434, 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 488 U.S. 825 (1988). Clearly there must be some sort of teaching in the prior art for the proposed combination or modification to be proper. *In re Newell*, 891 F.2d 899, 13 U.S.P.Q.2d (BNA) 1248 (Fed. Cir. 1989). Applicant can only conclude that the Examiner has impermissibly used hindsight to argue that "...at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm..." as recited by rejected claim 3, is taught or suggested by the proposed combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 and further in view of Quinones '414. Clearly the Examiner has impermissibly used "hindsight" and used the Applicant's teaching as a blueprint to hunt through the prior art for the claimed element and to combine them as claimed. *In re Zirko* 111 F. 3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q. 2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997). For all of the above reasons Applicant requests removal of the rejection of claim 3 as being rendered obvious by the combination of Kolpasky '418 in view of Barnes '869 and further in view of Quinones '414.

Conclusion

In conclusion Applicant notes that none of the proposed combination of references cited by the Examiner render claims 1-10 of the present application obvious.

More specifically none of the combinations of references teach or suggest the limitation of "at least one light source installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm..." See claim 1 of the present application from which claims 2-10 depend. For this reason, Applicant respectfully requests removal of the rejection of claims 1-10 and allowance thereof.

Appendix Contents

Attached to the end of this Brief is an Appendix A which contains a copy of the current pending claims that are subject to this appeal.

Please send all future correspondence relating to this application to Warn, Hoffmann, Miller & LaLone, P.C., P.O. Box 70098, Rochester Hills, MI 48307.

Respectfully submitted,

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Dated: *Aug 22, 2006*

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CLAIMS APPENDIX

1. A speaker unit for use in a motor vehicle, comprising:
at least one speaker having a chassis; and
at least one light source, said at least one light source being installed in the chassis of a speaker outside of a diaphragm and at least one light source is electrically connected to a direct-current network on board the motor vehicle.
2. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein the light source is screwed into the chassis.
3. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein the light source is soldered into the chassis.
4. The speaker unit according to claim 1, further comprising a single electrical intersection with the vehicle circuit.
5. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein the light source is arranged parallel to the axis of a speaker.
6. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein the light source is arranged perpendicular to the axis of a speaker.

7. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein said at least one light source is followed by a dispersion disk.

8. The speaker unit according to claim 1, wherein said at least one light source is a light-emitting diode.

9. The speaker unit according to claim 8, further comprising a light transmissive material adjacent the light emitting diode for allowing light to be dispersed into the interior of a vehicle.

10. The speaker unit according to claim 9, wherein the light-emitting diode and light transmissive material form one component.

EVIDENCE APPENDIX

NONE

RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX

NONE